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GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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A Geography Puzzle

The National Geographic Society, suggesting that the English language is full of geography, inquires whether you can connect these words with a city, or country.

Lima beans, laconic, limerick, china, canaries, bauxite, savoy, gasconade, troy weight, sisal, cologne, bologna sausage, tangerine, derby, castile soap, astrakhan, magnesia and delft. (See "Cities and Places That Are Nouns and Verbs." Bulletin No. 3.)

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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The Geography of Asia, Mother of Civilization

Note to teacher: This is the second of a series of bulletins on the outstanding geographic facts about the continents.

MORE than one-half of all the people in all the world live in Asia. That continent, with its islands, has approximately one-third of the entire earth's land surface. Or, applying another yardstick, it is six times as large as continental United States. It is more than 5,500 miles long and its width is almost as great, 5,100 miles.

Asia has the world's highest peak, Mt. Everest, 29,140 feet, and the ocean's deepest pit, off the coast of Mindanao, in the Philippines, 32,088 feet.

The birthplace of man probably was somewhere within Asia's borders. This belief, long held, has been further strengthened by the findings of a recent American expedition.

From fastnesses within the shadow of its mighty Himalaya Mountains began the migrations which resulted in the peopling of all the continents and all the islands of the seas.

Life Holds Same Pace for Centuries

Some parts of the continent teem with crowded millions; other parts, unlike Europe, are vast, barren, desert solitudes.

Because of the geography of Asia her people early attained the limits of their development and settled into grooves in which their life runs on century after century, sometimes for thousands of years, with little change. To-day, in Palestine, the daily life of the village is just about what it was in New Testament times.

Thus our modern era has seen the continent which gave the world its civilization, become subject, for the most part, to western civilizations which are themselves offshoots of Asia, the mother continent.

Europe, favored by the many circumstances of geography, which we outlined when we dealt with Europe (see "The Outstanding Geographic Facts of Europe," Bulletin No. 1, week of December 7, 1925), has gained control over most of its giant neighbor. You will recall that the Mediterranean and its seafaring opportunities were pointed out as one of the determining factors in Europe's progress.

Japan Compared to British Isles

You will note as you scan the position of Asiatic nations that it is the island Japan, occupying relatively the same location to Asia as the British Isles do to Europe, which has developed the strongest national spirit and has entered into commercial competition with the newer nations of Europe and America.

Another curious likeness to Europe appears in the conformation of Asia. It has three great peninsulas, Arabia, India and the Malay, suggestive of Spain, Italy and Greece—even the island chain off the Grecian mainland is repeated, on a large scale, off the Malay Peninsula.

On one of these peninsulas, India, a fine civilization and high culture developed, just as it did in Italy. One apparent reason why India has not pushed out to expand its empire is found in the impassability of its northern mountain

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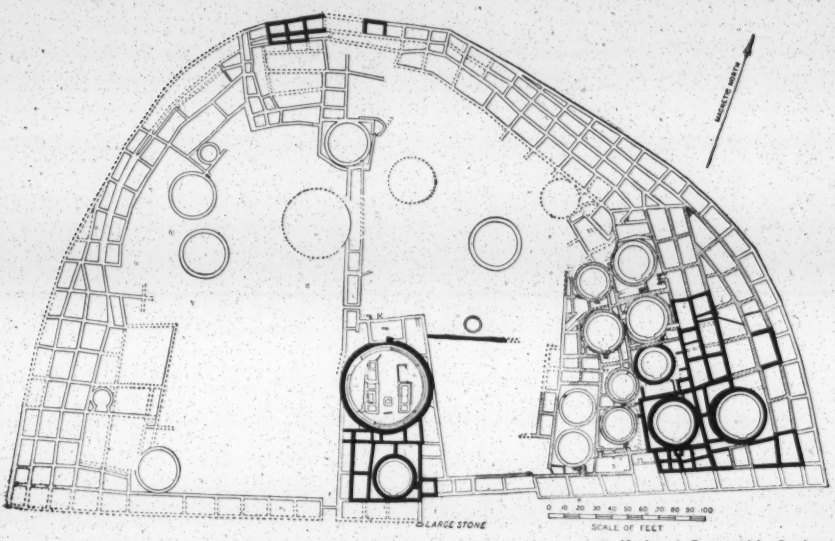

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PUEBLO BONITO AS IT STANDS TO-DAY

The illustration above shows the east section of Pueblo Bonito, explored by the National Geographic Society. When William H. Jackson, veteran geologist, passed along the canyon forty-eight years ago, there were only a few stumps of wall projecting above the debris. The map shows various stages of excavation. The parts outlined in black were uncovered first (see Bulletin No. 5).

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San Marino: Whose Children Choose Its Rulers

SAN MARINO, tiny European republic, is paying homage this year with celebrations and a whole new edition of postage stamps to its George Washington. Its national hero, Antoni Onofri, who by consummate diplomacy saved the independence of this state when Napoleon was busy wiping remnants of medieval principalities from the face of Europe, died 100 years ago.

Thirty-eight square miles and 13,000 people comprise San Marino. "A freak of freedom," the Republic has been called, and one of its most curious customs is the selection of regents, or governors, by children. These regents are changed every six months.

Medieval Costumes Mark Election

The world's quaintest inauguration and the election preceding it are described in a communication to the National Geographic Society by Alice Rohe.

"The ceremony of choosing the regents is an ancient one," Miss Rohe writes. "First of all, by extracting names, 12 nominators are chosen. Each of these must name a candidate, one in whom he has full faith and also one who has not for three years held that office. The 12 names are then voted upon by the white and black ball system, the six receiving the highest number of votes being the candidates. These six names are coupled in three pairs, the arrangement being a friendly agreement of candidates.

"The cortege then issues from the palace—the regents, in their medieval state costumes, accompanied by attendants in livery, bearing torches. Up the steep street to the near-by cathedral the cortege goes. At the door of the church the regents are met by the archpriest, who awaits them with holy water and blesses them.

A Child Draws a Silver Ball

"The regents take their post of honor on the canopied throne beside the high altar. Guards, carabinieri, the entire cortege, stand at attention in the long nave. The archpriest offers a prayer to San Marino; then he reads the six names and puts the three couplets in three little silver balls. They are placed in a silver urn, shaken about, and a child is called to draw out one of them. The little one holds it up before the breathless congregation. It is then given to the regents, who open it and read the names. They in turn go to the high altar and give the paper to the priest, who reads aloud the names of the new heads of the government. Instantly, the band sounds the national hymn and the cortege, with flaming torches, winds its way back to the palace. The newly elected regents are officially notified with medieval ceremony.

Former Regents Return to Simple Life

"The inauguration is the big event of the Republic, when the tradespeople, a number of whom are souvenir-sellers, look forward to their chief profits from visitors. The simplicity of life here is such that 20 or 25 strangers are regarded as a great invasion.

"The important occasion is announced the night before by the ringing of the fortress bell. On the morning of the inauguration a series of parades begins. The noble guards, resplendent in beplumed hats and gold-braided uniforms,

boundaries. The best land approach to India is through the Khyber Pass and this is difficult. Within the past month a railway has been opened through this historic pass—a line extending from Landikotal, Afghanistan, to Jumrud, India.

Then again, over the Himalayas lies little to attract migration—India is more fertile and its climate is more salubrious than the Tibet tableland or the arid Turkestan.

The Importance of Which Way the Wind Blows

The peninsula of Arabia suffers great natural disadvantages in comparison with Spain. Nearly all the region south of the Black and Caspian Seas, Persia along with Arabia, is extremely dry—either outright desert or semiarid. Where the winds come from may be an all-important factor in geography. England is an island garden because a high percentage of its winds blow from the southwest, bearing the warmth and moisture from the Gulf Stream. Arabia, in a more favorable latitude, is arid and sterile partly because it lies in the belt of northeast trade winds which, because they blow over wide areas of land, and into warmer regions, are drying, and not moisture-giving winds.

The third peninsula of Asia, which contains Burma, Siam and French Indo-China at its neck and tapers off in the Federated Malay States, with the East Indies swinging like a great pendant out toward Australia, is doomed to outside domination. Although it is an unhealthful place for the white man to live, it affords products which he very greatly needs.

"The Roof of the World"

Cholera, fever, dysentery and other diseases of the Tropics lurk there, working against the development of strong native government; but tropic forests of teak, rosewood, ebony, ironwood, dyewood and many other varieties of trees lure the trader. Also tropical and subtropical crops flourish—crops of sugarcane, rice, spices, fruits, cotton, rubber and tobacco.

The Alps are the mountain nucleus of Europe; the Pamirs, on a far grander scale, form the mountain knot of Asia. This cluster which the natives aptly call "the roof of the world" lies about 1,000 miles southwest of the center of Asia, in an area where India, Turkestan, and Afghanistan meet.

From this great uplift as a center the mountain systems and ranges radiate in various directions, but mainly east and west, and these ranges frequently enclose elevated plateaus. Even the valleys of the Pamirs are 11,000 feet above sea level; the mountains tower many thousands of feet higher.

Attains Extremes of Wetness and Dryness

One of these plateaus is Tibet, the most elevated on earth, with its western part from 14,000 feet to 17,000 feet high, sloping eastward to about 9,000 feet. The south of this vast plateau is separated from the plains of Hindustan, or India, by the Himalaya Mountains, with summits from 25,000 to 29,000 feet above sea level.

Even the passes over this enormous range are almost as high as the summit of Mount Blanc. Asia thus has the highest summits, the most elevated plateaus, and it also has the most extensive lowlands.

It has tracts of perpetual snow, and others of scorched sterility, regions of such slight rainfall that no rivers or streams have ever formed and, in Assam, north of the Bay of Bengal, an area of the heaviest downpours of any place on earth.

Asia is the home of all the great religions of the world, including Christianity, Mohammedanism and Judaism, the three great religions which have spread through the Western World.

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Cities and Places That Are Nouns and Verbs

WHO HAS not heard of camembert cheese? Who has heard of Camembert? The erection of a memorial tablet to Mme. Marie Harel, a farmer widow, who discovered the secret flavor at her home in Camembert, France, serves to illustrate the fact there is much geography in our everyday language which is overlooked.

The number of common words that had their origin in place names is surprising.

Calico, for example, traces its ancestry to Calicut, madras to Madras, and cashmere to Kashmir.

Trace the March of Textiles by Names

Textiles, in fact, have the habit of appropriating town names for trade marks and the very history of the art of making cloth can be followed along its westward march by putting capitals to familiar terms and sometimes slightly changing the spellings. Silk takes its label from old China—both terms having a common origin in Seres, the early name for the people of China. Damask rightly reminds us of Damascus, although honor for the cloth's creation goes to China. Europe called it damask because Damascus was the easternmost city which they knew as its source. In justice to Damascus it must be said her own looms later made the weave as perfectly as her steel-workers made damascene blades.

Muslin still is woven in the cool, damp cellars of Mosul from long staple silky cotton of southern Mesopotamia. Fustian is a heritage of Rome in Egypt. The "fossatum," or walls, protecting an imperial legion on the Nile became the nucleus of Cairo and in the Fustat, or Old Cairo quarter, Arabian weavers created fustian. Names bear living testimony to France's contribution to the textile art; cambric is the child of Cambrai, not long since a focal point of World War fighting. Tulle, in central France, made possible the gauzy cloud of beauty for many a modern dress "creation," while gauze itself honors Gaza in Palestine; Arras, also on the Western Front, made wall hangings so well that civilization forgets to capitalize the "a"; and gingham is said to relate to Guingamp in Brittany, although it may go back to a Malay term "ging gang," meaning striped.

Cows and Cloth of Jersey

Worstead barely manages to squeeze on the maps of Norfolk County, England, to-day, so little connection has it with the production of thousands of yards of worsted. The Channel Island of Jersey is well advertised by its cows, but who connects it with the jersey cloth that it originally made for stockings? Axminster in Devon admits it has made no rugs for more than one hundred years.

These towns and places proudly boast their inventions but the way of inventors is hard—they often fail to get the credit. There is a noble bird native to America which graces our feasts annually, but because some one thought it was a native of the crescent and star we call it turkey. The guinea pig ought to be a Guiana pig and about all panama hats see of Panama is the canal. And finally there is Brussels carpet—it is almost painful to explode the myth, but Brussels neither made nor makes Brussels carpets. They were made in Wilton, England,

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preceded by the band, first march to the homes of the regents to escort them to the palace in Via Giosue Carducci, where they clothe themselves in the state garments.

"At ten the gorgeous procession moves through the narrow streets to the government palace. The regents having entered, the populace, with all the cortege, stands at attention for the moment when the flag is unfurled from an upper balcony. As the banner, blue and white, with the coat of arms of the Republic—the three plumed towers, encircled in a laurel and oak wreath tied with a ribbon bearing the motto 'Libertas'—is raised, the band strikes up the national hymn, a quaint, unmartial air, founded on an ancient theme of Guido Monaco.

"The spectacular moment which the populace awaits is when the regents leave the palace to attend mass in the church where lie the relics of the Republic's saintly founder. Following mass, at which the regents assist in their official posts beside the altar, the retiring regents on the canopied throne, the new ones in a simple pew, the cortege goes back to the palace, where the inauguration ceremony takes place."

Bulletin No. 2, December 14, 1925.

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PANAMA HATS THAT WILL NEVER SEE PANAMA

Early in the morning and late in the afternoon girls may be seen weaving Panama hats on the streets in Porto Rican towns. A great many Panama hats come from Ecuador. Since they are shipped through The Canal they, at least, have a speaking acquaintance with Panama (see Bulletin No. 3).

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Jamaica: Whose Ginger Trade Is Aided by Chinese Revolution

THERE is nothing like a revolution to wake the world up to the sources of its foodstuffs, clothing, metals and raw materials.

Southern China has been torn by a revolution which threatens to throw a shadow on the Christmas holidays in England. For her famous Christmas puddings and Christmas fruit cake, England has been accustomed to get sugared ginger in quaint blue porcelain jars from Canton. This year fighting has limited the exports and England will have to depend on Jamaica, which is much more famous as the home of ginger.

Jamaica, like Hawaii, lies just in the edge of the tropics; and nature seems to have intended it to be a fairy island. Heavily wooded mountains occupy much of the interior, and among them countless streams tumble. "Xaymaca," the native Indian name of the island, which has been Europeanized, means "Isle of Fountains."

The Root That Made Jamaica Famous

Palms of several sorts, including coconuts, bamboo, bananas and a wide variety of other tropical trees, clothe hillsides and valleys. Some of the views from the high central hills over rough foot-hills, valleys and plains, and out to the deep blue of the sea are hardly to be surpassed elsewhere in the world.

But there are other aspects to Jamaica than beautiful scenery. Much of the country is undeveloped and that in cultivation in the interior is largely in the hands of negro peasants, who tend their few fruit trees, their yam gardens, and their patches of the "root that made Jamaica famous"—ginger. Many gaunt chimneys stand in the plains to mark the sites of sugar plantation manor houses of the island's palmier days. Along the coastal swamps swarms of mosquitoes attack workmen and wayfarers, who must carry smouldering brands or continually wave branches about their heads.

Kingston, the capital, is almost as much a black man's town as Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The two white persons to every hundred negroes who nominally are a part of the city's population, live in special suburbs and manage shops and the larger enterprises, and the streets are given up almost entirely to negroes. Even the policemen and many of the judges are black.

The City That Slipped Into the Sea

Jamaica's history has in many ways been like that of Haiti, but it has stopped short of the Haitian climax. Columbus discovered the island and called it Santa Gloria. For a century and a half it was Spanish; then it fell to a British expedition sent out by Cromwell. Port Royal, its chief port, became the rendezvous of British buccaneers under the leadership of the notorious Sir Henry Morgan. The town, peopled largely by the men and women who lived on pirate gold, and gilded by their easily spent loot, gained the reputation of being "the richest and wickedest city" of its day. But like Sodom and Gomorrah it was struck down. A severe earthquake occurred in 1692 and Port Royal, its very stones steeped in iniquity, slipped into the sea.

Under Spanish exploitation the Indian inhabitants of Jamaica were killed or died. The Spaniards brought in some negro slaves to replace them, and in the

another rug "town-mark," and took the title Brussels carpet because the designs imitated the famous Brussels tapestries.

Names of Men and Rivers

A man achieves fame's pinnacle, it has been said, when his name is incorporated into the language as a verb. The verb "pasteurize" is a splendid wreath for Pasteur. Few cities or countries give us verbs, although they have given hosts of nouns and adjectives. Sixty miles south of Smyrna, a river empties into the Mediterranean after twisting a 200-mile tortuous course. Modern maps call it the Menderes, but once it was known as the Meander, memorialized in the verb, "meander." In 1500 when the classics of Greece and Rome were being saved to the world by the first master printers, Aldus Manutius of Venice brought out an edition of Vergil, dedicating it to the States of Italy. For this volume he created a new font of type, resembling handwriting. When we *italicize* to-day we use that font. A Chinese port serves to label an infamous practice with the verb "shanghai."

Make a better mousetrap and the world will wear a path to your door. Names of towns and countries in our language are finger posts on the paths to the birthplaces of inventions and creations. Venice early adopted the sentiment "when better 'mousetraps' are made, Venice will make them," and this city, probably, has given its name to more things than any other. There is tribute to its craftsmen in the terms venetian glass, venetian sauce, venetian red, venetian ball, venetian blind, venetian carpet, venetian chalk, venetian (a textile), venetian dentil, venetian door, venetian embroidery, venetian flat point, venetian mallow, venetian pearl, venetian raised point, venetian soap, venetian sumac, venetian swell for organs, venetian white, venetian window, and a venetian, meaning a domino for masquerades.

"Sardine" and "Sardonic"

"Sardine" and "sardonic" have little in common but Sardinia is parent to both. The first arose from the native practice of preparing small fish and the last from the fact the ancients got there an herb that puckered the mouth. The Phoenicians got salt at a little port in southern Spain and so they called it "malac," meaning "to salt"; but when we use its revised form, malaga, we mean a luscious grape. "Vandal" and "frank" are the opinions of dying Rome concerning certain Germanic tribes.

Long ago a bloody battle was fought near Magenta, Italy. Quite unconscious of the gory allusion, women often wear magenta named for this reddened field. In 1636 a fancy-dressed troop of Croats from Austria were in France and the consummate glory of their costumes the busy business man perpetuates to-day as his only vanity—the tie, or a cravat, from "Croat."

Patricians of Rome liked to summer at a pleasant, sheltered seacoast resort they called Baia. Rome's Miami has given its name in the form of bay to thousands of indentations on hundreds of seacoasts and in some tongues it still is "baia."

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Geologist Sees 1877 Prophecy Come True at Pueblo Bonito

SEEING a forty-eight-year-old geographic prophecy come true, was the privilege of William H. Jackson, veteran geologist, who has been the guest of the National Geographic Society's expedition exploring the prehistoric Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.

Jackson, with the Hayden party in 1877, scouted down Chaco Canyon and mapped the many deserted pueblos of this winding cut in the treeless hills. Pueblo Bonito, he reported, was the largest in the Canyon and the only one which still had walls standing higher than two stories. Jackson is an artist as well as a geologist, photographer and plainsman. He drew a picture of Pueblo Bonito as it might have appeared in its prime.

Dr. Neil M. Judd, in charge of The Society's expedition, took Jackson's sketch map to Chaco Canyon when the digging began four years ago. Every year of excavation has confirmed the prophetic vision of the geologist's original conception of the prehistoric apartment house.

What Jackson Found After 48 Years

"The ground plans and descriptive information prepared by Jackson," Dr. Judd says in a communication to the Society, "still stand as marvels of accuracy.

"Revisiting the scene of some of his earlier explorations for the first time in 48 years, Mr. Jackson, now eighty-three years old, enjoyed himself to the utmost. He sought out old stairways and rock drawings he remembered; he displayed a strong, active interest in the current explorations and devoted a portion of each day to watching the work."

Instead of a ruin of broken-down walls, Jackson in 1877 visualized what exploration has since revealed, a structure of trim brick resembling the round end of a horseshoe-shaped stadium. From the interior arc of space left for games and religious festivals, the terraces rose. This gave each apartment a view of the community playground in the center. The outside wall of the arc was a sheer drop of four stories. The ends of the horseshoe were joined by a lower defensive wall parallel with the dry creek bed. The whole communal dwelling lay under the shadow of a huge cliff.

Repairs Made With Same Kind of Stone

As in the adobe rooms of Pueblo Indian buildings to-day, ladders gave access to the prehistoric apartments. By pulling up their stairways, the occupants could present a solid front to an attacking enemy. Above a certain safe limit, all the walls were punctured by windows to admit light to the apartments.

Also indicated in Jackson's drawing and established beyond doubt by Dr. Judd's excavation, are the *estufas*, or round, subterranean religious rooms. These were the tribe's places of worship.

At Pueblo Bonito Jackson found much of his prophetic drawing recreated in solid, durable stone. Dr. Judd has carefully cleaned out the debris of centuries from the great ruins, sifting it spadeful by spadeful for clues to the life of the dead dwellers. The breaking walls he and his workmen, many of them Zuni Indians and probably blood descendants of the very occupants of Pueblo Bonito, have repaired, using the same kind of stone. They are trying only to preserve

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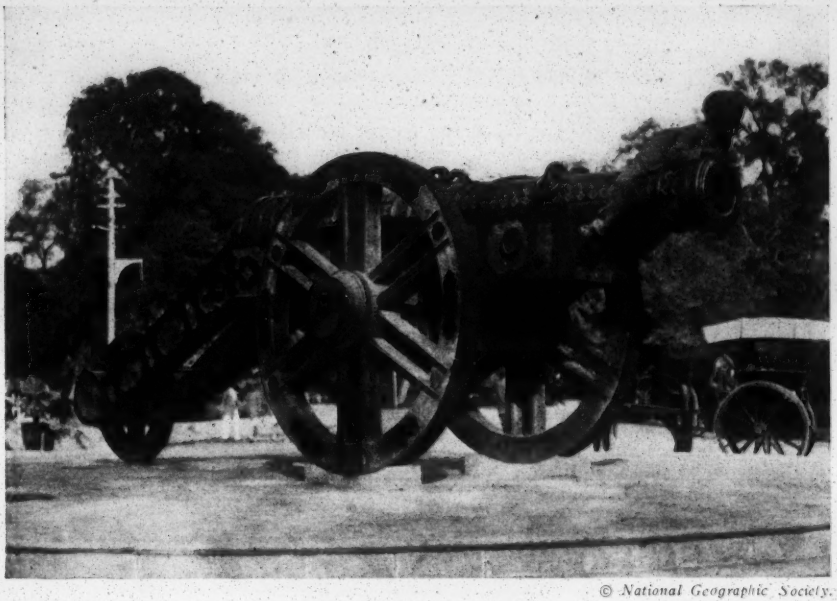
18th century British plantation owners imported more than 600,000 Africans, building up a large sugar and rum production. When slavery was abolished in 1834 many of the white landlords left the island and numerous large sugar estates and mills were abandoned. In late years Jamaica has become a more and more important factor in supplying bananas to both British and American tables. Its advantage over the Central American banana countries lies chiefly in the fact that it is two days nearer the markets.

Jamaica might almost be called an African island with a thin veneer of British government, so great is the preponderance of negroes in the population. Of approximately 858,000 inhabitants fully 95 per cent are blacks or mulattoes, and the numbers of the dark-skinned races are still further increased by the presence of about 20,000 East Indians. Barely 2 per cent of the population in 1911 consisted of whites, and at that time the Chinese were less than 1 per cent.

The British have given some measure of self-government to the Jamaicans but have retained final control. A governor is appointed by the British king and presides over a legislative council of which 15 members are appointed and 14 elected. Elected boards in the 15 parishes administer local affairs.



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KIM'S CANNON AT LAHORE

This cannon is a fitting symbol for the modern history of Asia. This continent which is the birthplace of civilization has sent races out to populate the rest of the world. Civilization fell into grooves in Asia and failed to progress so most of Asia is under control of peoples who first emigrated from this vast [illegible]tory (see Bulletin No. 1).

the remains, not rebuild the vast dwelling, but the work accomplished gives the visitor a clear idea of the original pueblo and the life its inhabitants lived.

Jackson One of Three Expedition Members Now Living

Jackson is one of three survivors of the Hayden Expedition which went into Arizona and New Mexico in the late seventies, daring the danger of Indian attack to explore this little-known territory of the United States.

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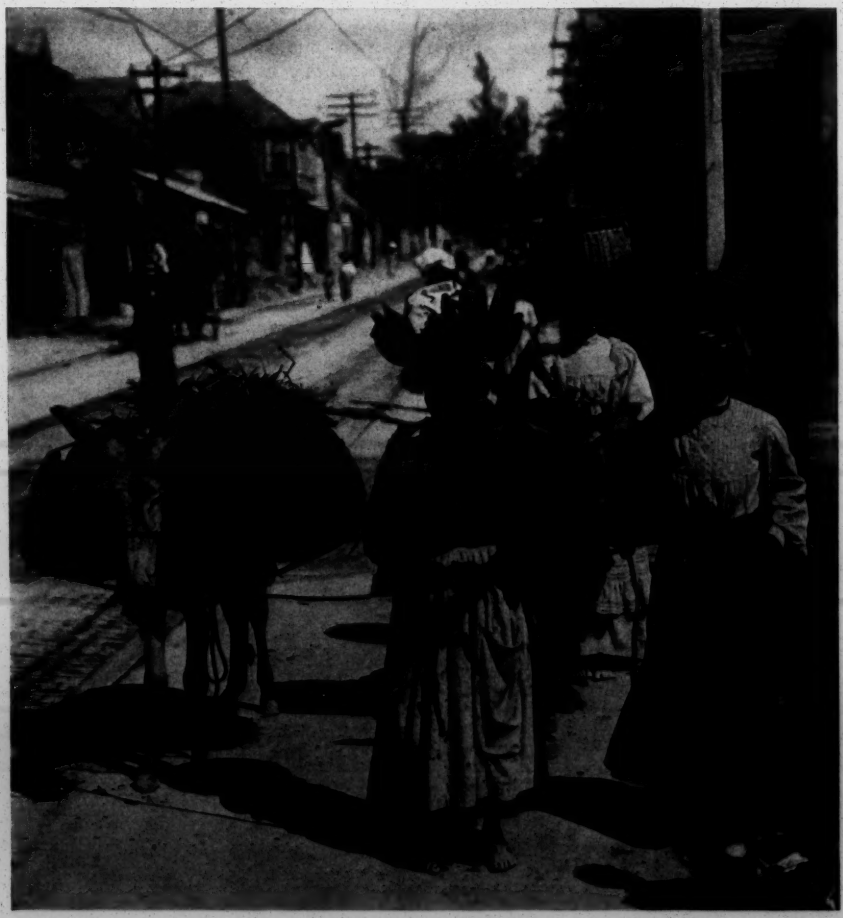

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GOING TO MARKET IN JAMAICA

To-day [illegible] fruit, sugar, ginger and coffee are the principal industries of Jamaica. The Blue Mountain coffee of Jamaica [illegible] high prices in the markets of the world (see Bulletin No. 4).